

## BY TELEGRAPH.

UTICA, 31.—The funeral of Gerritt Smith took place from his residence in Peterboro to-day; the attendance was very large. The funeral services were conducted by a Unitarian clergyman, and were very simple, but impressive. The orphans of the village, the proteges of the deceased, and the children of the Sunday school furnished the music. The remains were interred in the Peterboro cemetery.

VICKSBURG, 31.—The congressional investigating committee met to-day, in the Court House. All the members were present. Mayor Alfey was the first witness. He testified that the police force of the city was not increased until after the fight of Dec. 7th. His proclamation, issued that day, was issued because that of Governor Ames was unfair and calculated to excite the people. On Sunday, the 6th of Dec., Crosby, the colored sheriff, came to him and told him that the negroes in the county were greatly excited about his being ejected from office, and asked witness to assist him in preserving the peace, which he promised to do. Witness gave an account of the attempted attack upon the city by negroes, and said he sent policemen with flags of truce to meet the advancing negroes, and read his proclamation ordering them to disperse, but that the policemen returned, saying that the negroes fired upon them and would not let them approach. Witness related a story of the fight between negroes and white citizens, which did not materially vary from the account heretofore published. In answer to cross questions by Conger, witness said that one fight was just at the corporation line and the other one was half a mile beyond it. He did not know how many negroes were killed in the various fights, but he heard there were about fifty. Col. Miller commanded the armed citizens, and had orders from witness to defend the city. Miller did not call on the county officials to assist him in maintaining the peace, because he believed they were interested with the negroes in the movement. Crosby was arrested, and afterwards sent to Jackson. Miller's command were all citizens, without a regular organization, and they were armed to repel this attack only. There were about 1,400 armed negroes in all. Those in the city had arms and they then and now stated that their purpose was to reinstate Crosby, others said it was to plunder the town. They had wagons and sacks for this purpose, and that was the apprehension of the citizens. The taxpayers' league was composed of democrats and republicans, the most substantial and influential in the city. Woodruff, the president, was a republican. The citizens engaged in the fight belonged to both parties. No colored men of the city were engaged in the fight.

In answer to Speer witness said that Governor Ames' statement in his proclamation, that the whites wanted to deprive the negroes of their rights, because of color, was untrue, no such thing was ever hinted at. In answer to Conger he said the late meeting of the taxpayers' league was to make Crosby give a good bond or resign.

General Miller, who commanded the citizens in the fight, was the next witness. He related the circumstances of the trouble. When the alarm bells were rung, he went to the court house and heard that the negroes were approaching and also that Crosby, General Packer, and Col. Lee, of Governor Ames' staff, had been seen to leave the town a short time before in a hack. He found the driver, who informed him that he had been employed by that party during the night, and had driven them out of town a short distance, and brought them back at 3 o'clock. When he came up to the negroes with his command he deployed a line of skirmishers, and then rode forward alone to the negroes. Andy Owens stepped forward and said he was Colonel Owens was commanding the right, and in reply to witness' question, as to the object of the movement, he said it was in obedience to Crosby's order. Witness told him of the Mayor's proclamation, and warned him to desist. Owens swore that he had a right to come and he would come. Witness again urged him to go home. He then wanted to see Crosby, and witness agreed to send a guard with him. Owens soon returned much excited, saying, "I

have seen Crosby, and the d—d son of a b—h has got us into this trouble, and now goes back on us, and if ever we get him we will settle him." Witness rode back with Owens to the negroes, and again warned them to go home, and that if they persisted in going toward the city their blood would be upon their own heads. A negro, calling himself Lieut. Drew, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot witness, but was prevented by Owens. Witness then rode back to his men, and directly after the negroes advanced, waving their guns and shouting, and firing began on both sides simultaneously. He ordered a charge, when the negroes broke and fled, and he ordered the firing to be stopped. About twenty-five negroes were captured, including Owens, and sent to the city, with orders to allow no one to molest them, which orders were obeyed. Witness then related how he went to other points where negroes had gathered, and where there had been fights, and he found them all dispersed. The city undertaker buried thirteen negroes killed in the fights, and he believed that was the true number killed. General Packer, of Governor Ames' staff, told witness that he and Col. Lee tried on Sunday night to get horses to send out and countermand Crosby's orders to the negroes, but failed; Crosby, however, promised to send runners on foot and countermand all such orders. He, Packer, left Crosby, believing this would be done, and that all danger of a collision was averted. Packer afterwards reproached Crosby in witness' presence, for his perfidy, and told him that he was responsible for all the bloodshed. Crosby made no reply, but asked Packer to write out his resignation, and he would sign it, which he did, and Crosby signed it, and Packer and Lee attested it. Col. Miller denied, with much feeling, that there was any bitterness between the negroes and their former owners. He said the negroes, as a class, were naturally docile and gentle, and were only bad when they were led by designing men.

WASHINGTON, 1.—There was the usual reception at the executive mansion to-day, the foreign ministers, cabinet officers, judges of the Supreme Court, army and navy and others paying their respects to the President. A large delegation of Mexican war veterans, under the marshalship of Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, was received by the President, who is decidedly in favor of having pensions granted to them.

Vice-President Wilson has returned to Washington, and intends to preside in the Senate during the rest of the session.

The State Department has telegrams confirmatory, generally, of the fact of the revolution in Spain; there is nothing in them at variance with the account already published.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The Congressional Committee continued their investigation to-day, examining a number of witnesses from Rapides parish. The evidence presented no new features or facts. The republicans testified in a general way to the intimidation of colored voters by threats of discharge from service, while white witnesses, including an ex-union officer, who said he never voted the democratic ticket in his life, declared that they knew of no intimidation of any kind, and that many negroes voted the conservative ticket because of dissatisfaction with the republican officials, and on account of the failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which was connected with the Republican party.

ALBANY, 1.—The inauguration of Governor Tilden took place to-day, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The governor elect was escorted to the capitol by the military, and about noon Governor Dix entered the assembly chamber escorting Mr. Tilden, followed by the latter's staff. Governor Dix addressed a few appropriate remarks to Tilden to which the latter replied in a feeling manner. The Secretary of State then administered the oath of office, the iron clad, to Governor Tilden, the same oath was then also administered to Lt. Governor Dorsheimer. In administering the oath to the governor the Secretary of State asked him which oath he would take, and he responded "the new one." Ex-Governor Dix escorted Governor Tilden to the executive chamber, the band playing "Hail Columbia." The audience dispersed at 2 o'clock. The 10th regiment

escorted General Dix to the Hudson River depot, the procession being flanked on either side by citizens, who entered the depot and surrounded the car of the general. Three cheers were given for General Dix, who appeared on the platform of the car and made a short farewell speech, at the conclusion of which a major general's salute was fired and the train moved off amid the cheers of the crowd.

VINITA, Indian Territory, 1.—The people here are greatly excited over the reported approach of two hundred armed adherents of John Ross, said to be within twelve miles of this place, proposing to capture all the women and children in the town; they were, last night, placed on a railroad train, all ready to pull out if an attack was made. Nearly all the whites have left town. Chonteau, a station south of here, is deserted, and the Cherokees residing on Grand river are coming in droves. An advance guard is about starting to meet the enemy, who, it is now reported, number only one hundred.

VICKSBURG, 1.—The congressional investigating committee, to-day, continued examining Col. Miller, who testified as to the condition of affairs generally in Mississippi, of which he drew a gloomy picture. He attributed the trouble in politics on the colored line to the utter inability of the whites to control the negro vote or to keep it from the influence of corrupt carpet-baggers and political rascals. He stated that since the war lands in the State have depreciated 50 to 75 per cent. in value, and taxes are so high that the people are unable to pay them, but in many cases allow them to be forfeited to the State. From conversation with Crosby he thought Governor Ames' and Superintendent of Public Instruction Cardoza, advised Crosby to regain the sheriff's office. He saw the following official letter in the office of the Superintendent of Public Education:

"Jackson, Miss., Dec. 6, 1874.  
"Dear Crosby, do not make any compromise with those fellows. The governor is at your back, and steps will be taken for your relief. They will be ample and you need not fear. I do not care to say now what they will be, but you will be all right. We are opposed to any and all compromises.

"Your friend,  
(Signed) "CARDOZA."  
Col Wm. French was the next witness, but his evidence was unimportant. The democratic members of the committee will ask that Gov. Ames and his adjutant general, Packer, be summoned to testify.

NEW YORK, 1.—New Year's day was observed as usual. There were appropriate services in the Episcopal and Catholic churches; at the charitable institutions substantial dinners were provided for the inmates.

Henry Ward Beecher received over a thousand calls.

The residence of John Harper, Fifth Avenue, was burned last night; loss \$28,000.

NEW YORK, 2.—Sophia Cracraft, niece of Lady Franklin, in a letter published here regarding the renewal by Lady Franklin of the reward of two thousand pounds for the recovery of the documents from her husband's expedition, says that in consideration of the difficulty in providing for the equipment of such an undertaking, my aunt has added to the reward of £2,000 on receiving possession of the documents in question, the offer of the same compensation for the outlay, the adjudication of this as well as of the reward itself to be made by three persons approved by both parties, of whom two shall be officers of the navy, who have had experience in the Arctic service, and who must therefore be competent for the duty kindly undertaken by them. It is right that I should add that the payment of the sums to be claimed is made binding upon my aunt's executors, in the contingency of her death during the progress of the work.

BOSTON, 2.—Owing to the frequency of incendiarism the Fire Underwriters' Union has appointed an officer to investigate the origin of all fires, whether or not claims for losses are made on the companies.

CHEYENNE, WY., 2.—A letter just received from the Red Cloud Agency, states that Col. Henry, with a company of the 3rd Cavalry, left that post on the 26th of Dec., for the eastern slopes of the Black Hills, to drive out the invading miners. Col. Henry's command took thirty days' rations and for-

age, and were prepared to encounter severe weather. The Indians at the agency were demanding that the horses, wagons, and other property of the Black Hills miners should, when captured, be turned over to them.

BALTIMORE, 2.—The funeral of Wm. H. Rinehart the sculptor, who died recently in Rome, took place this afternoon, at the Westminster Presbyterian church in this city.

PITTSBURG, 2.—Early yesterday morning the residence of Smith Lynn, at Bolivia, on the Pennsylvania Railway, was burned, and his daughter Mary and a young man named Edward Mason were burned to death. The cause of the fire is unknown.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President has approved the action of Congress providing, that so much of the act entitled "An act for reorganizing the several staff corps of the army," approved June 23d, '74, as applied to contract surgeons, shall be suspended until otherwise provided for by law.

The public debt has increased \$3,659,967 the past month. Coin balance \$82,587,449, currency balance \$13,952,931, certificate deposit \$11,200,000, coin certificates \$23,540,000.

The Postmaster General to-day made a contract with A. E. Bradbury, to carry daily mails between Kelton, Utah, and the Dalles, Oregon, at \$134,700 per annum, being a reduction of some \$90,000 yearly on the price paid during the four years preceding July.

VICKSBURG, 2.—The supervisors have issued an order to Sheriff Crosby to appear on Monday, and show cause why his bond should not be declared insufficient. Yesterday Supervisor Lehman accepted Flanagan's bond, and issued his certificate of election as sheriff of Warren county. He was elected at the election held on last Thursday, though the legislature at its late called session, repealed the act allowing special elections in such cases. Flanagan, last night, demanded the keys of the office, which Crosby refused to deliver, and Flanagan took possession of a room in the court house and opened his office as sheriff this morning. The Legislative Investigation Committee will adjourn from here this p.m., to Jackson, where the Legislature will re-assemble on Monday. The action of Flanagan, in assuming the office of sheriff, will doubtless complicate matters very much.

DETROIT, 2.—At 10.30 this morning, while walking up Griswold St., E. B. Ward fell to the ground in an apoplectic fit; he was carried into an adjacent bank, and medical assistance was obtained, but he died in a few minutes.

VINITA, Ind. Ty., 2.—Everything was quiet until three this afternoon when news came that a mob was at Pryor's Creek, last night, and killed three men, supposed to be some captured yesterday; trouble is anticipated, as one of the men captured is the senator from this district.

HELENA, 2.—There is about four inches of snow in the valley. The mercury is 15 degrees above zero.

John Lawler and Peter Cooper, both colored, got into a dispute to-day; Lanier got a knife and pushed Cooper into a saloon, where the latter, having procured a revolver, shot Lanier through the right breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound; Cooper was arrested. The cause is said to be too much mountain dew.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—The Congressional Committee met this morning at the Custom House. The first witness was Abell, secretary of the returning board. He gave a statement of his duties as secretary. No papers sent to the board had disappeared to the best of his knowledge. When protests were made the board generally counted the returns to which the protest referred, and then left them for consideration.

Charles Provaste was produced to prove the existence of colored clubs who acted against the republican party in the late election. He testified that a larger club in the second ward co-operated with the conservatives because they were tired of existing evils; they voted the conservative ticket openly.

Geo. Duprez testified to the existence of similar clubs. He heard McEnery's speech in Baton Rouge, which was extremely partisan, and advocated, in the event of the people electing their candidates, that the people should occupy the city and see that they got their seats in the general assembly. McEnery also spoke on one occasion

at the Varieties Theatre, in about the same strain as at Baton Rouge. Mr. Marr also spoke at the Varieties in the same manner as McEnery.

A. B. Levison resided in Caddo Parish. He said that a man who voted the radical ticket in Caddo Parish is ostracized. He was returned to the legislature by the returning board, but not by the popular vote.

F. W. Baker testified that he resided in Bossier parish, as Parish Judge. The republicans have been ostracized severely and to a great extent.

Joseph Bowling testified that he resided in New Orleans; he is a merchant, a member of the firm of Pelt, Yale & Bowling. Touching the commercial condition of New Orleans he said it was much depressed; persons were afraid to enter upon any character of enterprise. He attributed this to the exorbitant taxes that have existed.

Mr. Potter wanted to know if Governor Kellogg had not been in the habit of pardoning criminals by wholesale, and if murders were perpetrated and lawlessness existed, if this wholesale pardoning was not the cause of it? Witness thought that this was the case.

James Graham, former State Auditor, testified to the depression of business and the general want of confidence. Taxation had been reduced this year. The State debt had been increased since before the war from 10 to 40 millions. Corruption had been confined hitherto to the republican party. Witness was himself a liberal republican.

A discussion occurred here between the conservative and republican counsel as to the admissibility of certain newspaper paragraphs, supported by telegrams from Kellogg, as evidence against the latter. Mr. Foster said the committee would look into the matter.

Bishop Witmer next testified. He was no politician. The country was very greatly depressed, and the people in despair, and many leaving. The causes were the loss of confidence and the depredations to which the people are exposed from all sides. Stealing is all-prevalent, stock, vegetables and fruit are alike stolen. People who were affluent are reduced to wretched poverty; criminals go unpunished, and are not dishonored; juries are partial and unjust. In answer to a question as to whether there was any intimidation during the election season, the Bishop said, "I suppose that discharging from employment is included. Manufacturer prefer to employ persons who are in favor of the tariff protection; the government employs those who are in sympathy with the government; railroads are apt to find their best employees among those who uphold the interests of railroad enterprises, and in like manner, I think it is probable that a large number of planters would prefer to employ those who would not militate against their interests. I do not know of a single instance where any man has rejected those who voted in contradiction to his interests." He had heard colored men say they would vote with the democrats and they were not afraid of persecution. Mr. Foster said, "We are of the opinion that it would not injure a white man in the opinion of his fellowman here to kill a negro." The Bishop made no direct reply, and he was soon dismissed.

Mr. Leonard, proprietor of the Shreveport Times, was called and questioned as to certain articles in his paper. When asked if he seconded the Times in its advice to do away with obnoxious men who were not legally elected, but returned by the board, he answered that he was opposed to tyranny. At the evening session other testimony was taken as to the causes of the depression of business, a number of commission merchants and members of the board of trade testifying, the general opinion expressed being that misrule and official frauds were the chief causes. The committee adjourned till Monday morning.

A letter from Governor Kellogg to the congressional committee was delivered this evening. It protests against the action of the committee in deciding to exclude the election of '72 from the scope of the investigation, and urges strongly that it be proved whether or not he was lawfully elected. He says he has instigated the investigation for this very purpose, that it will require a few days' work, but it will give the greatest satisfaction to all parties to have such an examination made and reported. He suggests that the